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Planning for Climate Change Adaptation in Kampala

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Outline

- Introduction
- Definitions
  - Adaptation
  - Adaptation Planning
- Principles
- Method
- Case study

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KAMPALA CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION

KCCA 2015
Climate Charter

Government of Uganda

THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

UNDP

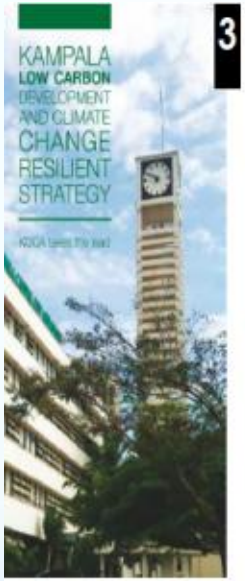
EXPERTISE FRANCE

AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

Africa Climate

MTN

Profiling climate change actions and formulation of a plan



Energy & Climate Profile	1. Physical planning	2. Mobility	3. Energy, Water, Waste
4. Public buildings and assets	5. Socio-eco Green Development	6. Communication, participation, education	7. Governance, HR, Finance

KAMPALA CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION

KCCA Climate Action Plan

PARTNERS

COMMITMENT

We support the **Kampala Climate Change Action** strategy
We act with our own action plan for mitigation and adaptation
We share our best practices, new ideas and learn from one another
We develop our knowledge about climate change and energy issues
We raise awareness in our organization about climate change and energy issues
We assess our water and energy consumptions, GhG emissions and air quality impacts
We report annually our achievements to the Stakeholders' Forum
We will prioritize

- Energy efficiency
- Waste and waste water
- Mobility
- Buildings and Land use
- Renewable energies
- Biodiversity
- Green Procurement and Investment
- Research and Innovation
- Communication and Participation
- Financing and Project support

KCA
KAMPALA CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION

- Definitions

What is adaptation?

- **Adaptation** is a process through which societies make adjustments in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

- Adaptation includes processes, practices, institutions and infrastructures through which natural, economic and social system moderate the effects or impacts of climate stimuli including variability and extreme events or take benefits from opportunities associated with climate change.

- IPCC, (2007). "Summary for Policymakers" *Climate Change 2007: The Synthesis Report Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2007-02-05).

What to adapt to?

- Climate variability and change in Uganda
  - Observed and predicted changes in rainfall and temperature
  - Variable over the last 7 decades with anomalies
  - Over space and time in the country
  - Experienced variability already causing disasters; floods, droughts
  - Predicted changes have implications to water resources, food security, human settlements, infrastructure and natural resources

What actors are involved in adaptation?

- Governments
- Corporations??
- International institutions
- Development Banks??

Linkages – how? Who? CBA?

- Donors
- NGOs
- Research institutions

Entry Point for adaptation

- Institutional readiness for adaptation important
  - Systems change, institutional realignment and comprehensive approach
  - The importance of urban infrastructure systems to support local adaptation
  - Soft systems support and 'Transformative development'
- The bulk of work lies at local level and the urban dwellers role is critical
  - *Adaptation measures will come from action!!*

The Importance of Community Level Adaptation

- Adaptation must be at ***individual and household level***
- So why community? A larger unit needed for analysis and action – with potential for **self-organisation** and **pressure on other institutions**
- For community adaptation to happen, it needs much more than the community! It has to be joined up with other sectors , development and DRR
- Challenge: are practitioners comfortable at community level?
- "There is no such thing as community…" without understanding power – major barrier

Modes of adaptation

- **Suffer –** decline in livelihood, increased poverty, relocate, migrate…
- **Responsive** – spontaneous, coping with trends: too late?
- **Developmental** – generic, poverty reduction, involves better or more diverse livelihoods
- **(Un)economic growth –** mal-adaptive – poverty reduction role is questionable
- **Transformative and absorptive;** anticipatory, predictive

- Principles

Participatory

Engagement with Stakeholders

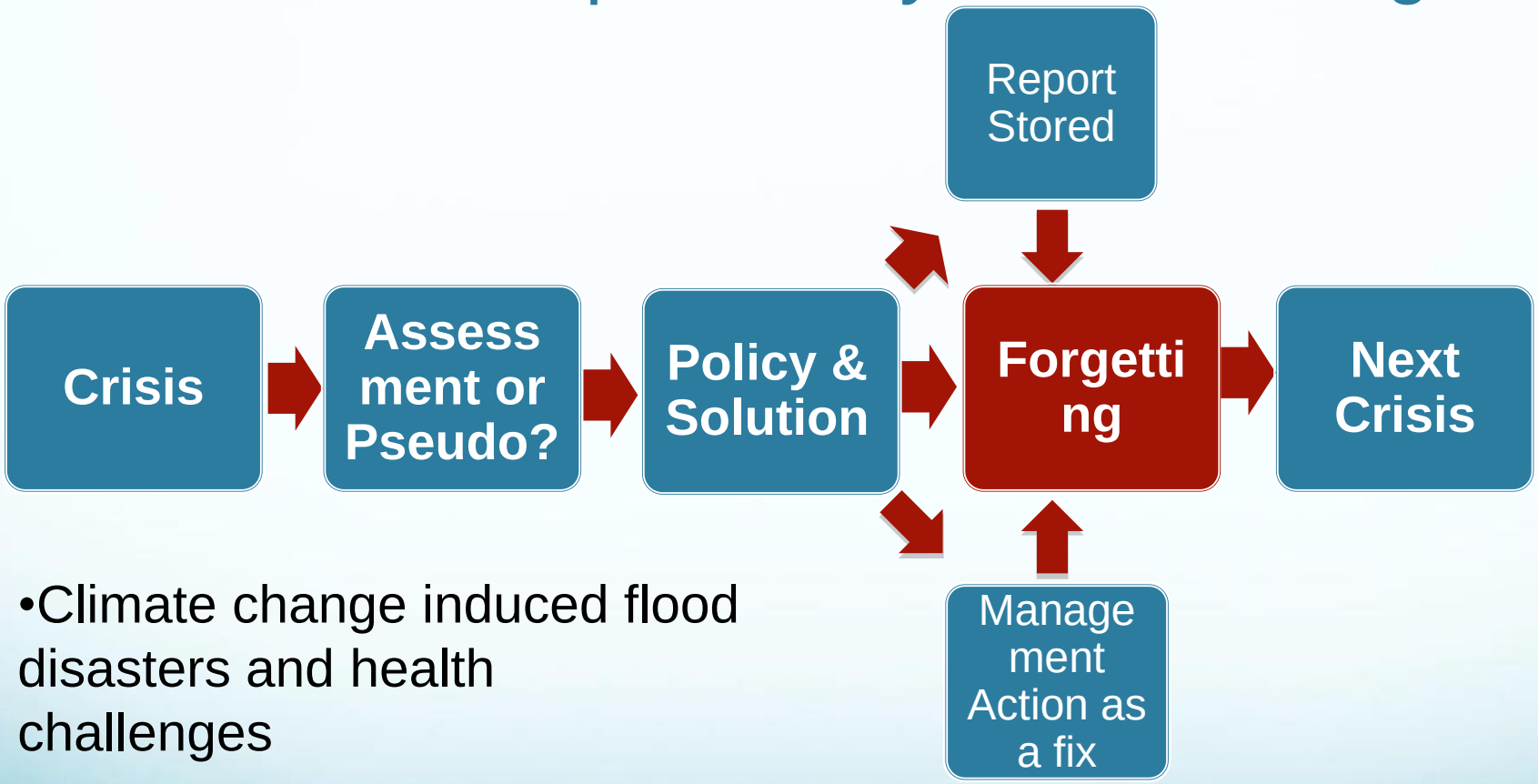
Regular meetings with the core stakeholder group

Public consultation methods to acquire feedback

Participation by Different Actors

- Sharing local knowledge and expertise
- Review, validate, and identify conditions
- Provide aspirations and local objectives
- Development of responses
- Creating alliances

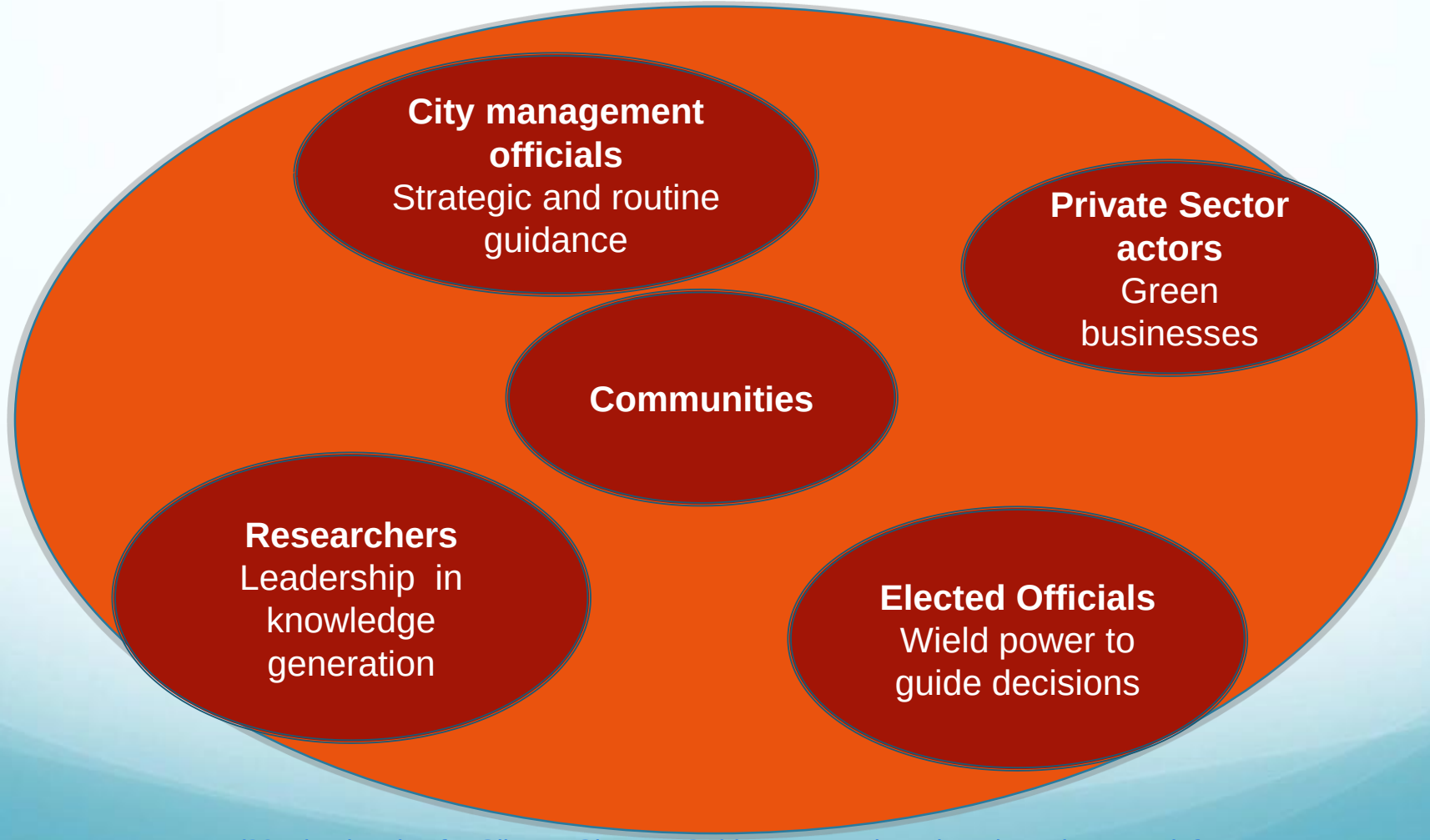
Current Responses by Urban Managers



- Climate change induced flood disasters and health challenges

- Climate change induced disasters affecting urban infrastructure

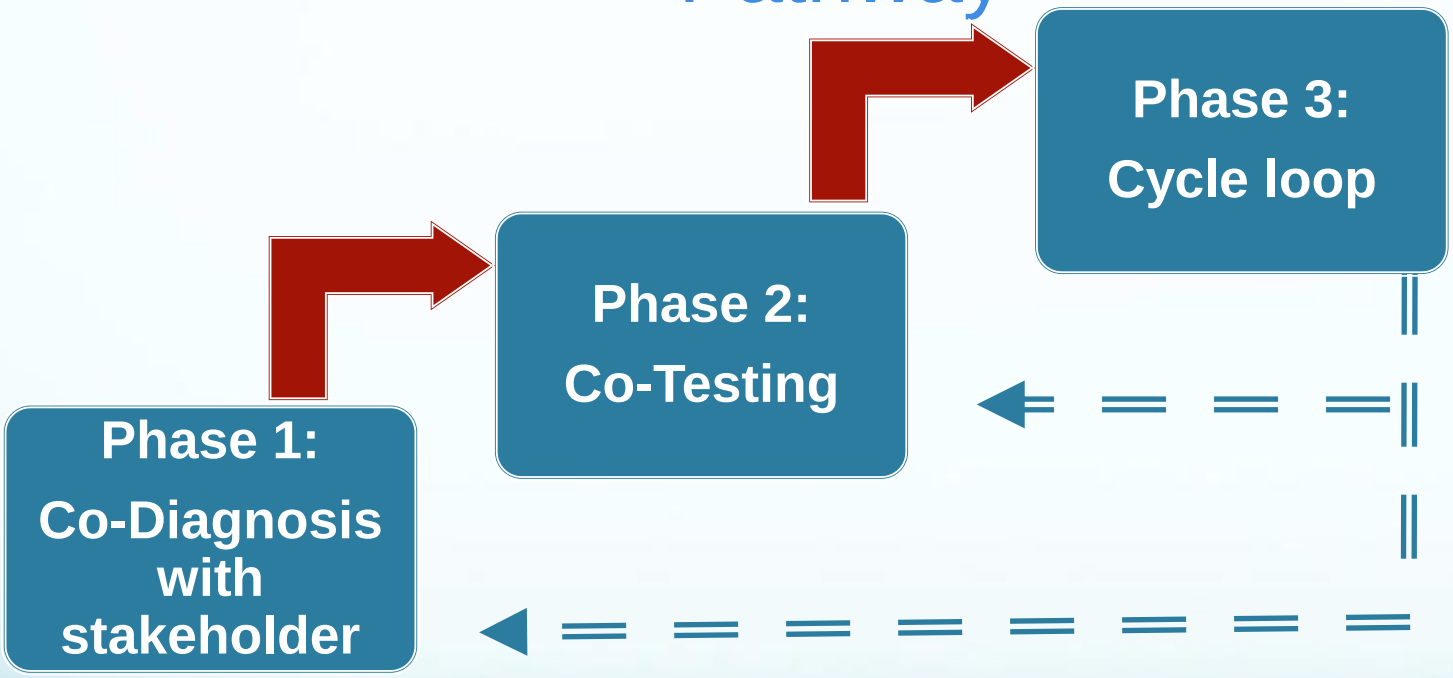
Actors' Roles



UN-HABITAT (2014). Planning for Climate Change: Guide: A strategic, values-based approach for urban planners. Available at:http://mirror.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3530

- Method

Participatory Adaptation Planning Pathway



Key Elements

- From conceptual city-wide to neighborhood level planning
- Community participation
- Innovative planning
- Coupling reduction of anticipated risks and poverty or development needs
- Minimal costs and responding to existential needs
- Experiential learning

- Case Study

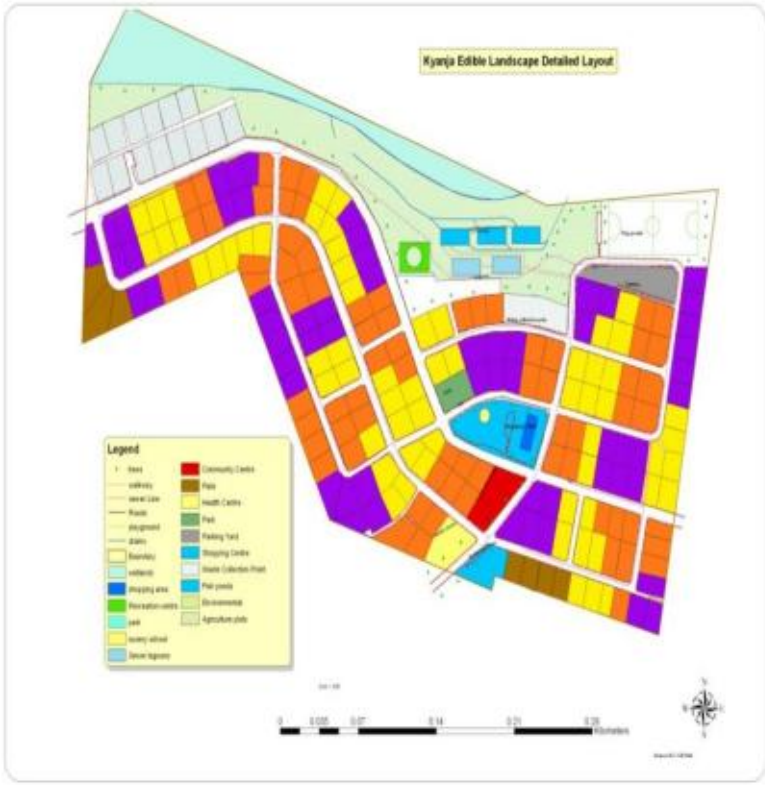
Making the Edible Landscape: reduce risk enhance inclusiveness

Integrate urban agriculture in existing settlements

Upgrading of existing poor neighborhoods

Design of new green and productive neighborhoods

Neighbourhood Design



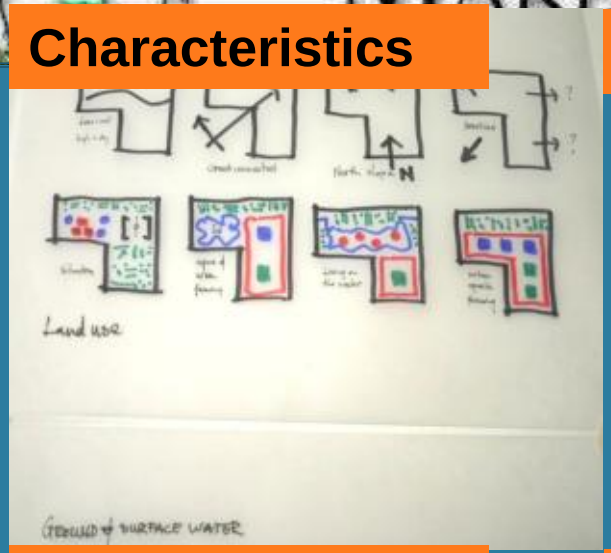
Livestock **Poultry** **Crops**

Leadership Involvement

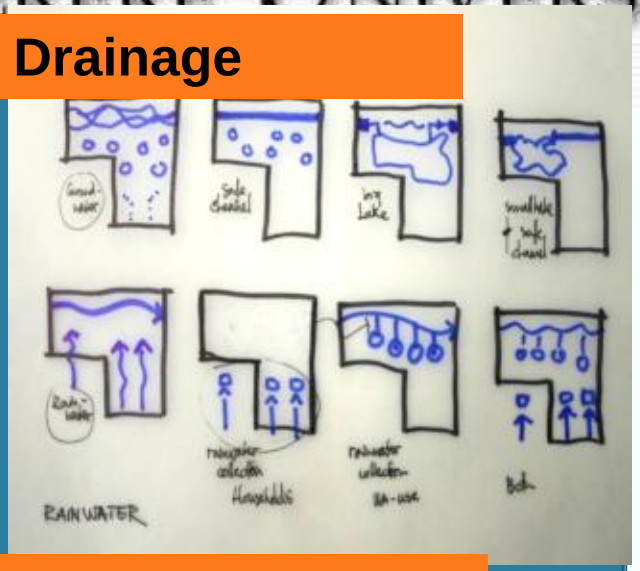
Gathering Views of stakeholders

Beneficiaries

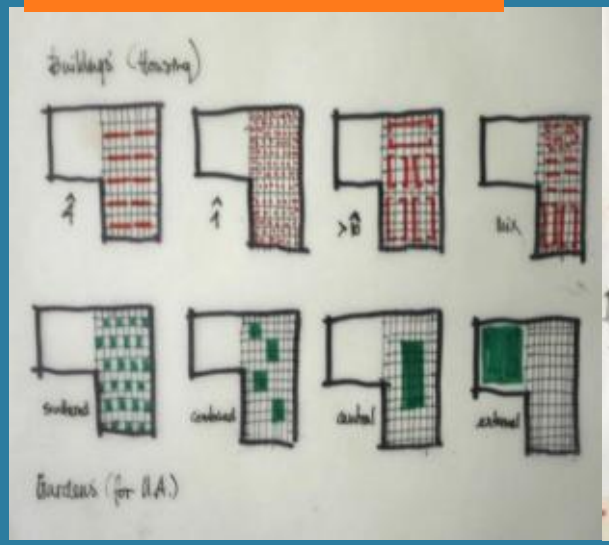
Characteristics



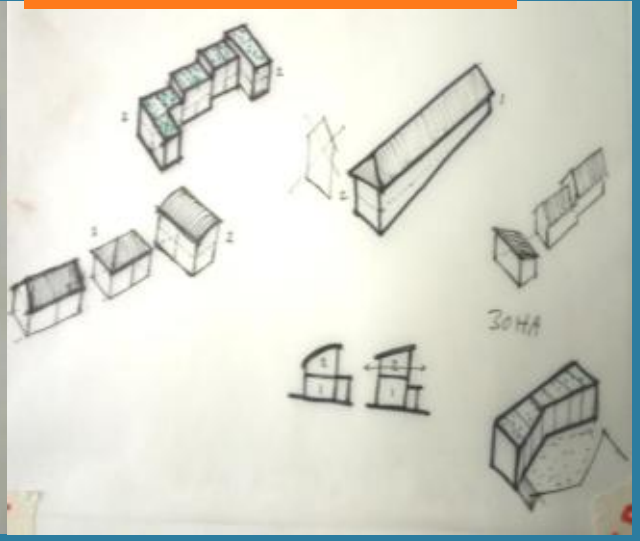
Drainage



Agriculture



Buildings



Conceptual housing designs

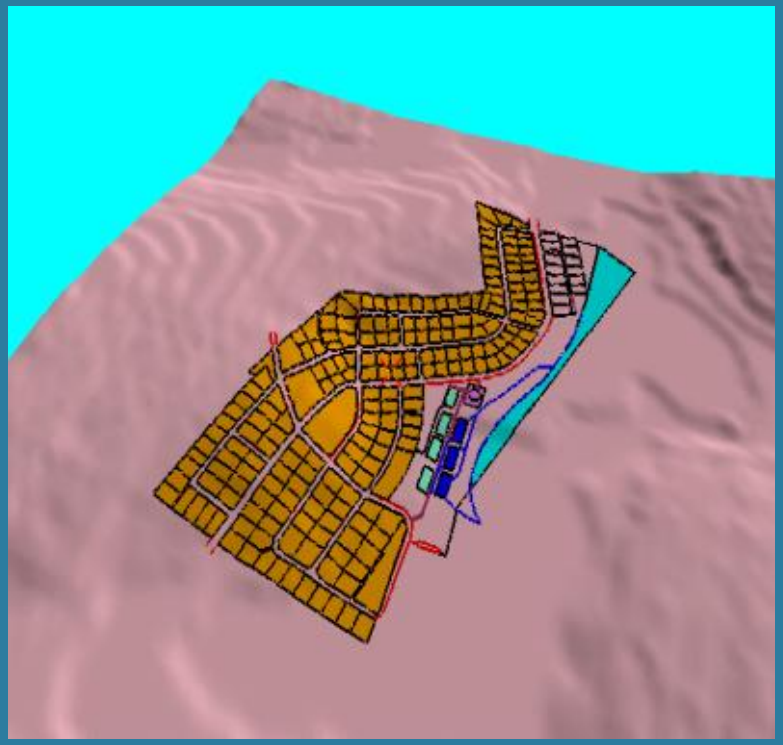
Most favored housing prototype

- 57 m^2 total floor area
- Semi-detached
- Roadside location
- 3 bedrooms
- Living Room
- Indoor Kitchen/Store and Bath
- Minimal hallway

Design principles

- Environmental Quality
- Neighborhood Concept
- Garden City Concept
- Green neighborhood
- Accessibility and connectivity
- Economic sustainability
- Reduction of risks to flooding

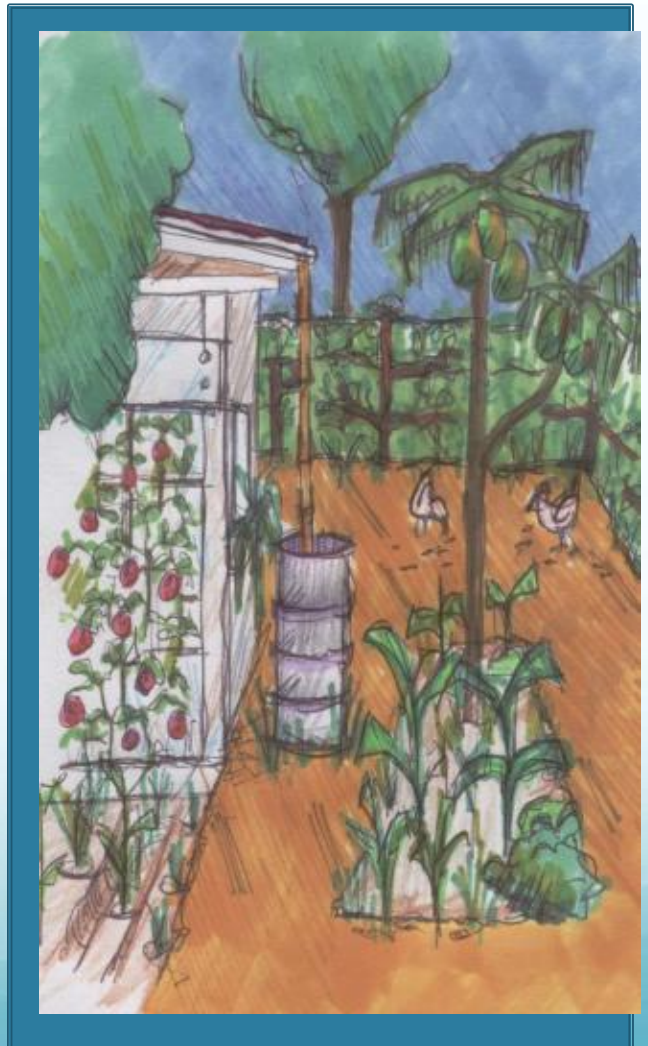
The Preferred Design



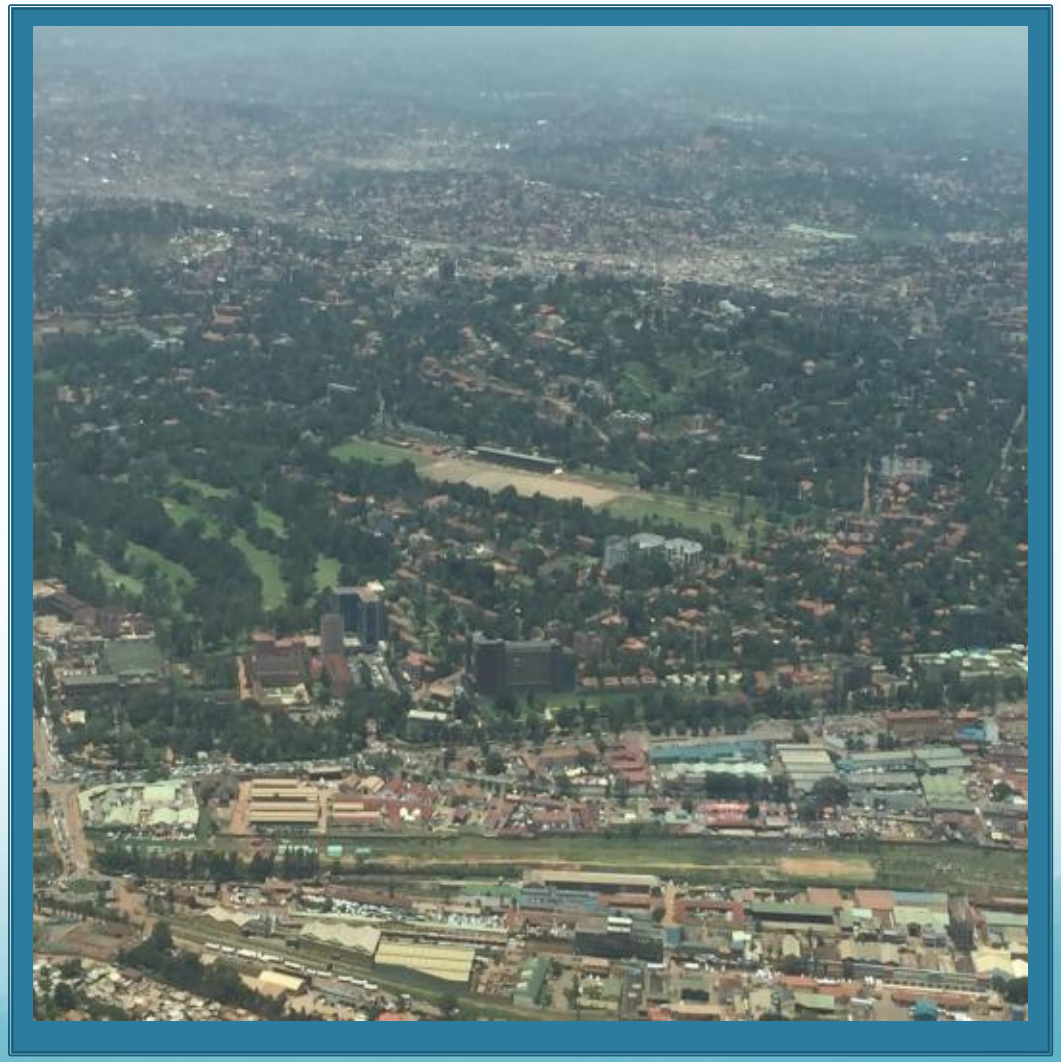
The envisaged neighborhood

Plot Utilization

Space-Confined Productive Greening



Micro to City Scale



Enhancing Neighborhood scale adaptation; responses

- A critical issue is – what urban adaptation measures are needed and how to promote them, at what scale and by whom?

- Scalable local level adaptation measures provide an opportunity for resilience to climate change

- But what happens with adaptation in view of existing urban inequalities?

Requirements for Scaling Up

- Local communities and institutions taking action
- Institutionalizing solutions
- Innovative urban financing mechanisms
- Embed risk reduction objectives
- Address both adaptation and mitigation

Satterthwaite, D., (2011). What Role for Low-income Communities in Urban Areas in Disaster Risk Reduction? Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) London, 39-40. Available at: http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2011/en/home/download.html

Scaling up and out

- Scale up the CBA interventions that are existing / will be tested.
  - The need to urgently create good ideas and actions
- Arrival of significant funding will alter the character of what is done
  - But institutions have to be ready
  - Communities need to react appropriately; **who is to prepare them?**
- Multiplying beyond project areas will often be 'non-participatory' - will have to succeed on merit, profit
  - *Must also need for smart adaptations – livelihood-based!*

Why scaling up/out?

The 'adaptation gap'

"The additional *or transformed* resources needed by any particular entity to deal with the difference between 'existing conditions' and those that will result from climate change"

Who can play a role help to fill the adaptation gap?

Is what they can do enough?

NB: Future climate trends are uncertain and so is adaptation!!

Adaptation gap caveat!

- **"Adaptation is the form that development must take in response to climate change"**

- What has prevented or constrained development so far? Will those factors go away simply because of CC?
- We should explore in what ways CBA and Institutional Climate Readiness (ICR) can provide as evidence required to 'cost' or fill these different adaptation gaps
- The gaps defined by the people may be different from that defined by outsiders (who have a different set of priorities)
  - ***Emphasis; learning from doing!!!!***

What is needed in addition?

- **How does Development differ from Adaptation?**
- **Is it business as usual or changes / additions?**
- **What are costs of adaptation?**
- What makes a project an Adaptation project rather than a “Development” as usual project?

Adaptation and Development coincide in many cases:

1. "Accidental" Adaptation: Activities undertaken to achieve development objectives also incidentally achieve adaptation objectives. The adaptation components of a given activity may even be noticed or emphasized only after the fact.

2. Climate-Proofing of existing development efforts: Activities added to an ongoing development initiative to ensure its success under a changing climate. Adaptation thus serves as means to achieve development ends.

3. Specific Adaptation: Activities undertaken specifically to achieve climate adaptation objectives. Development activities may be used as means to achieve adaptation ends.

Concluding remarks

- Adaptation is locale and context specific
- Adaptation is largely from learning by doing
- Development can enhance resilience and thus adaptation to future impacts
- The roles of different actors and entry points for adaptation

- Questions and comments

- Thank you!